

TO SAFAD
ISRAEL'S INTERDRAIN
TAXI SERVICE
AVIV
Tel Aviv • Haifa
Jerusalem • TibharColumn One
By David CourtneyHarriman Ready
But British See
'Little Point'

TOMORROW, men of good will and understanding will baffle France: a trifling nostalgicism, remembering how once upon a time it led the European way and contributed more than any other nation to what we mean today by the European tradition; and so to what some of us mean when we talk of modern civilization. The greatness of France, like the greatness of Rome and Greece, is independent of its power status among the nations. Its hold upon the empire of the cultivated mind is world-wide, profound, and secure, and need not rely in any way upon the continuing prestige of territorial empire.

THAT is the France which cannot be bartered for dollars or set aside in the interests of rearmament or purged, to make room for Marzani or driven underground by a neo-fascist coup d'etat. It has survived the three successive waves of Vandals that poured over the land from the other side of the Rhine and will survive the consequences of that political confusion and ineptitude to which the nation has been subject for the last twenty years at least.

IT would be inexcusable to write of this quality of France as something which has its source only in the past. It is a living reality even in this demoralized day. It lives on in an intellectual fervour which still outdistances, in scope, integrity and aptness, anything of the kind in any other country of whatever ideological persuasion or way of life. It lives on in the habit of a people whose freedom is founded in the needs and assumptions of its intelligence, not upon sentimental sighs or the urgencies of cupidity. It is probably the only industrial country today which continues to produce original thinkers and writers, who keep alive intellectual scepticism and the art of courageous analysis when all the rest of the world mimics each other and caws monotonously in a vast aviary of conformity.

THE world needs France. It needs the logic, the doubts, the intellectual curiosity and the humanism of France. West and East alike are in need of these qualities, for which there is no effective substitute either in the Anglo-Saxon way of life or in the system and principles of Slavic Marxism. That is why the outcome to the present French social and political frictions is of the utmost importance to the whole world; and it is why the tendency of certain nations to consider France only in terms of industrial competition and strategic usage may be damaging to the true interests of humanity. Outside the devices of Atlantic Pact and Schuman Plan, France has an essential contribution to make to human progress and human happiness. It is that contribution, and what should be done to encourage the conditions under which it can be made, that should be pondered tomorrow.

Tel Aviv, July 13.
200,000 TONS OF WHEAT ALLOTTED TO ISRAEL

Israel has been allocated 200,000 tons of wheat a year by the International Wheat Conference held last month under the auspices of the International Food and Agriculture Organization, the Ministry of Agriculture announced yesterday.

The previous allocation was 100,000 tons. It was agreed that Israel receive priority treatment should this year's crop exceed expectation, or should other import countries fail to take their full allotment.

PETSCHE ASKED TO FORM GOVERNMENT

PARIS, Thursday (Reuters).—President Vincent Auriol today asked Maurice Petche, Independent Finance Minister, to form a new Government.

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Eban Asks U.N. Riley to Propose
To Discuss Suez Re-Drawing Huleh Zone Lines

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The Egyptian blockade was in contravention of International Law, the Suez Canal convention of 1888, and of the Egyptian-Israel armistice general agreement, he said. The boycott had been carried out for two years in defiance of specific appeals and requests of U.N. representatives.

"Accordingly," Mr. Eban asserted in his letter to Sir Gladwyn Jebb, "the Government of Israel now brings the question before the Security Council as a matter jeopardizing the Armistice agreement and endangering the peace and security of the Middle East."

If the Security Council were not to act, incalculable harm would be done to the strength and equity of the armistice system. Action by the Security Council is also necessary in order to make it clear that the U.N. does not accede to the recommendations of the Security Council and the Israeli-Egyptian MAC. The document quotes the opinion of Dr. Ralph Bunche, then acting U.N. Mediator for Palestine, that the blockade was not in accordance with the spirit of the Armistice Agreement, and also quotes the remarks of Major-General Riley, made at the special meeting of the Israeli-Egyptian Special Committee on June 12, that the stoppage of ships and the Canal blockade should be referred to higher authority.

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The blockade, the side-memoire stresses, is force, and therefore against the letter and spirit of the Charter.

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* In the present document refers to the present state of the world, when tree communications are urgently needed for the peaceful upbuilding of all countries. The closing of the Suez Canal, the main sea artery, it is felt, is therefore an attack on the peace of the world, and especially of the Middle Eastern area.

The last oil tanker to leave Abadan arrived in Mombasa today carrying 1,000 tons of crude oil, NARAW reported.

The captain declared that he had been forced to sign a receipt for the Iran National Oil Company:

Suez Incident Seen as 'Tryout'; British Uneasiness on Persia

By George Lichtheim, POST Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday.—Mr. Morrison had an uncomfortable time in Parliament yesterday over the treatment by the Egyptians of the British steamer "Empire Roach," and for the second day in succession great prominence has been given to the affair in today's press, with most newspapers devoting banner headlines to yesterday's parliamentary exchanges.

This is certainly not because of anything particularly unusual in the behaviour of the Egyptians. What has alarmed the Opposition Leaders and the newspapers is the Foreign Secretary's evident reluctance to take any action at all. Following the unsuccessful attempt to keep the incident secret, this fresh display by Conservatives and Liberals — and a growing number of Socialists — arises from the conviction that unless an immediate halt is called there will shortly be a deadlock in Egypt surpassing in extent even the Persian.

This is the reason why the Opposition since yesterday has pulled all the stops out. A warning has been served upon the Cabinet that any further weakness toward Egypt will provoke a storm. There is a growing conviction here that the "Empire Roach" affair was a deliberate try-out, and that the Egyptians only embarked on it after a close study of British behaviour in Persia.

Jordan Asks U.N. Action on Drainage

FLUSHING MEADOW, Thursday (Reuters).—Jordan today asked Israel for permission to transfer all its property to the Old City via Mandelbaum Gate, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. Israeli authorities said no application for the transfer had been received. Ramallah radio reported that in the future the Iranian delegation in Amman will be responsible for Persian citizens in Israel.

The Consulate on Iran's behalf of its recognition of Israel, "Faislani," the Old City paper, wrote yesterday morning that the step marked a turn in Middle Eastern relations. Expressing Arab gratitude to Iran, the paper hoped that Iran would now begin to back the Palestine Arab cause in U.N. debate.

4 Points In
Israel Note

TEL AVIV, Thursday.—The side-memoire submitted to the Security Council today by Mr. Abu Eban is in two parts, it is learned here.

The first part of the side-memoire describes the developments concerning Suez Canal traffic since Egypt's attack on Israel in May, 1948, and lists the debates and discussions on this subject in the Security Council and the Israeli-Egyptian MAC. The document quotes the opinion of Dr. Ralph Bunche, then acting U.N. Mediator for Palestine, that the blockade was not in accordance with the spirit of the Armistice Agreement, and also quotes the remarks of Major-General Riley, made at the special meeting of the Israeli-Egyptian Special Committee on June 12, that the stoppage of ships and the Canal blockade should be referred to higher authority.

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(INA, UP)

Iran's Envoy To
Leave for U.S.

Iran's Envoy Extraordinary in Israel, Mr. Reza Saffinia, returned to Jerusalem on Tuesday from Beirut where he had been recovering from a serious illness for several weeks. It is understood that he will soon leave the country en route to the U.S. for further medical treatment.

Persons now calling at the Iranian residence in the capital are greeted by the statement: "This is the former Iranian Consulate."

The Consulate has applied to Jordan for permission to transfer all its property to the Old City via Mandelbaum Gate, "A-Diffa," the Old City daily, reported yesterday. Israeli authorities said no application for the transfer had been received. Ramallah radio reported that in the future the Iranian delegation in Amman will be responsible for Persian citizens in Israel.

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(See Press, Page 2)

Elite
THE NAME
THAT MADE ISRAEL'S
CHOCOLATE
WORLD FAMOUS
Taste, ask for
"Elite's" Export Chocolate
in all First-Class Hotels

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He also asked that Israel be permitted to participate, without a vote, in the Council

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Moszat Report**AND****PIONEER WOMEN**

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Savannah: 2000 Tel Aviv
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M.A.T.: 7 Hospital St.
Tel Aviv

Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Weizmann, Mrs. Golda Meir, the Minister of Labour, are back at Ben-Gurion yesterday. The President also received Mr. Bar-Ziv, the Israel Minister of Education.

The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Meir, accompanied by Mr. David Green, head of the Ministry's Housing Department, yesterday toured the Haifa area and inspected new residential projects.

The British Minister to Israel, Sir Keith Holyoake, yesterday called upon Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett before leaving on extended vacation today.

Mr. Arieh Kohavi, the Israeli Minister to Czechoslovakia and Poland, was received by the Chairman of the Foreign Ministry and by the Ministry's Chief of Protocol this week.

Mr. Helmut Anderson, Head of the FCC Refugee Office in Jerusalem, Dr. S. G. Karpf, Economic Advisor, and Mr. John Macmillan, a British land expert, visited Dr. A. Granoff, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jewish National Fund, this week.

Mr. M. Murdoch, Honorary Consul of Israel in Finland, arrived yesterday, in connection with the extension of the present commercial agreement between the two countries.

The group of 20 reform rabbis from the U.S. who were in Israel yesterday, concluded yesterday to the Karmiel Institute near Kfar Saba by the Friends of Israel Museum. Six volumes illustrated by Matzne and dedicated and donated by him to the museum, have already arrived in Israel.

Dr. A. J. Heller, Head of the Department of Neurosurgery at the Hadassah-University Hospital, has been appointed to the Faculty of Medicine at the Hebrew University. Dr. H. Bernkopf, of the Faculty's Department of Radiology, and Dr. M. Yosel, of the Department of Pathology, have been promoted to the rank of Lecturer.

Mr. Yaakov Beck, head of the Food Division, and Mr. Michael Pugash, of the Food Import Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, returned from a visit to Europe yesterday.

Mr. M. Bar, Controller of Road Transport, left by El Al yesterday for France, Holland and Britain, in connection with the purchase of buses, trucks and spare parts.

A new Bus, British Women's Lodge, "Hashomer," headed by Mrs. Hava Weissman-Lichtenstein, will be inaugurated at the Sharon Hotel at 8:30 tomorrow evening. Bus Britons from abroad are invited to the function.

The Women's Medical Association will hold a farewell meeting for Dr. Fisher (Mrs. Judah) of 5 Rehov Yeshiva, Tel Aviv, at 8 o'clock on Friday evening. The women's organizations are invited.

Span-Alco E. Nissim, Assistant Als Attache at the Israel Legation in Paris, returned to France by El Al yesterday, after a short stay in Israel.

This annual banner of the Anti-Tuberculosis League in Haifa will be opened by the Mayor at the Magrabi Hotel at 4:30 on Monday afternoon. A ball will be held there at 6 p.m., and refreshments will be served to needy patients.

SIXTH

— To Isaac Eliezer Shlomo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shlomo, at the Trinity House on July 1, 1951, a daughter.

U.S. EDITOR DUE

Charles Riddick, New York editor and publisher, is due to arrive in the U.S. Atlantic at Haifa today for a brief survey of political, economic and cultural conditions.

Mr. Riddick is a Director of World Wide Free Syndicate, a non-political organization of news-gathering agencies.

Mr. Riddick and is also managing editor of the Israel Union Courier which is published in America for 2,000 American Federation of Labor unions. Mr. Riddick will stay at the Givat Ramon Hotel, Tel Aviv.

Press Urges Speedy Transfer from Iran

Israel-Persian relations were the main theme of editorial comment yesterday, the entire press being in agreement on the reasons for the closing of the Persian Consulate in Jerusalem.

Although "Al Ha'machmar," the Mason daily, welcomed the Persian revolution in its leading article, its political correspondents reported that the Consulate, in Jerusalem, was often "victim to the nationalization of the oil company." This unfriendly act has clearly shown, he stated, that the present Persian Government is largely influenced by Moslem extremist pressure groups.

"Hatnotz," the Mizrahi daily, dwelt mainly upon the question of immigration from Persia, and declared that this has become a burning problem in view of the state of political and economic uncertainty in Persia, and in view of the fact that Israel is not in a position to help the Persian Jews until they are brought here.

"Davar," the Histadrut organ, emphasized that the Mossadegh Government is dependent on support by Khamenei's Moslem fanatics, as this group seems preferable to the even more extremist "Fidayan Islam," the murderers of Ali Razmari.

"Ha'aretz," the independent daily, also stressed that further assessment by the West will weaken its position, and leave a political and strategic vacuum in Persia.

Other topics highlighted in yesterday's editorials: "Al Ha'machmar" appealed to all progressive elements in Israel to join the protest against the transfer of the Jordan authorities by a number of Communists and suspected Communists who are now staging a hunger strike in the Be'er Sheva concentration camp in the desert.

"Haboker" devoted almost half of its front page to an attack on Mapai's economic policy, and especially the alleged discrimination of the State Development Council in favour of the Histadrut sector.

"Davar" mentioned the fact that most of the other world's Histadrut parties have interrupted each other's election meetings but that only the Mapai executive has openly discontinued its over-meeting follow-ups.

"Hadash," the Mapai afternoon daily, argued that the government's economic measure by the Government has been labelled an "election stunt" by its opponents calling this purely destructive effort.

"Ha'aretz" commented on recent events in embassies which were mainly instigated by new immigrants, where non-religious parties have been very anxious to claim the largest share of the refugee. The paper demanded that both the group of "St. Marx" and the group of "St. Free Enterprise" should be excluded from the distribution of wealth.

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THE AMERICAN SCENE: FOURTH OF JULY AND FULBRIGHT
KOREA AND INDEPENDENCE

By Kenneth Harris

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Friday, July 12, 1951
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THERE was a pardonable
note of pride in Mrs.
Golda Myerson's broadcast
this week when she was able
to announce a

HOMES new and far-
FOR THE reaching houses
MASSSES scheme.

Summed up in
its broad outline, this Four-
Year Plan (particulars of
which were given in our issue
of June 28) sets a target of
no less than 48,000 hous-
ing units to be built from
1952 to 1956 in 21 different
localities. All persons resi-
dent at least one year in Is-
rael and inadequately housed
are eligible for registration
for one of the units.

The special merit of the
scheme is that it is open to all
classes. In the past few years,
neither the Government nor
other public institutions have
been inactive; 120,000 permanent
or temporary units were pro-
vided for immigrants alone,
and some 10,000 units for veter-
an workers; in addition, ex-
soldiers, teachers and officials,
building societies and private
contractors have erected co-
operative houses and other
groups of buildings. The Gov-
ernment has now stepped in
with a scheme which holds out
promise of considerable relief
of the housing shortage, and on
financial terms within reach
of large sections of the popula-
tion.

Together with the inadequate
distribution of food and raw
materials, overcrowding and
housing have become burning
social problems throughout the
world, partly due to devastat-
ion caused by wars, and parti-
ally as a result of a general
increase in population. Com-
parison with figures of other
countries would perhaps be
misleading, but our effort in
this field is imposing enough,
both in view of its scope and in the light of our
strained economic resources.
Admirable though the plan
is in itself, its implementa-
tion will be largely influenced
by the productivity of labour
engaged on the project. The
Minister of Labour herself,
like other labour leaders, have
made no secret of their views
on this subject, and it must
be urged that trained workers
in sufficient numbers are an
essential feature of the plan.

Social security begins at
home; the home is the very
basis and natural centre of the
family. A measure of com-
fort and privacy is less nec-
essary. And it is not the
individual alone who will benefit
from a gradual solution of the
housing problem, but society itself.
With good reason this year's Fathers' Day
in the United States had for
its theme: "A good home
means good citizenship." It is
one of the most welcome aspects
of the new project that it promises to remove much
of the irritation, discontent and
distress which lie without
a proper home. It was
doubtful.

According to him, Persian
seamen are such babies for
sweet-meats that they have
taken the explosive fillings
out of the shells and stuffed
them full of hoarded nougat
and Turkish delight.

Shock for Widow

"Lady, refined widow, lonely
(38) and good background, would
like to make friends, gentlemen
and ladies. Your column
in provincial newspaper."

ARE you the refined widow?

Yes. I am the gentleman, not

PROGRESSIVE PARTY
Central European Circle
HAIFA

Tomorrow, Saturday, July 14, 1951 at 11 a.m.
at the MORIAH Cinema, Mount Carmel
PUBLIC MEETING
Dr. HERBERT FOERDER
(Member of the Knesset)
will speak (in German) on
"Our Fight for the State and the People"
Members and friends are invited.

OLD RESIDENTS and NEW IMMIGRANTS

MASS MEETING IN HAIFA

TOMORROW Saturday, July 14, at 11 a.m.

at the MACCABI HALL, Rehov Herzl.

Mr. E. Eliashar,
President of the Sephardic
Community, Jerusalem, and
Member of the Knesset.

will speak on

"THE ISRAEL CITIZEN IN THE KNESSET."

Opening Speech: A. VALERO, Advocate.

X'0

X'0

CITIZENS OF THE STATE

All those who have appealed and have not yet received the "Notice to the Voter" must submit their claim to the District Court. Application forms to the Court and full instructions on how to submit the appeal can be obtained from all branches of the Party throughout the country.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THIS LAST OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE YOUR RIGHT TO VOTE. THE LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING YOUR APPEAL IS JULY 18, 1951.

GENERAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF ISRAEL — Main Elections Committee

POWER TO THE NEGEV



Electric light is now being installed at Tel Yerusham, one of the newest settlements in the Negev. Photo by Braun.

Children Graduate
Traffic Courses

Jerusalem POST Reporter

as young police constables. He is obliged to limit the number as Police Headquarters, for lack of a budget, does not issue him with more caps and badges. The boys and girls have to procure their own white sleeves.

Instruction covers five or six lessons, dealing with traffic regulations, measures to be taken in case of an accident, identification of various types of vehicles, rules for cyclists, and instructions for the children's traffic police. Candidates have to pass an examination before a board consisting of representatives of the Licensing Department and the Traffic Police, before receiving an official diploma.

1,000 Pupils

This year 250 boys and girls acted as a children's traffic police in Jerusalem. During the three years of his activities Mr. Moses has trained nearly a thousand pupils. However, instruction in traffic rules has not yet become compulsory.

Special Diplomas

While the total number of traffic accidents in the Jerusalem area has increased during the past months, Inspector Ortmann said, the number of accidents in which children were involved had become smaller.

Mr. Zeevi of the Jerusalem Municipality, and Mr. Lerman, Assistant Superintendent of Police, expressed their appreciation of the children's work, while pointing out that much traffic education still remained to be done among new immigrants. Mr. Fettelson, on behalf of the recently established Jerusalem Association for the Prevention of Road Accidents presented a fountain pen to the boy and girl who had most distinguished themselves in this work. A special diploma was awarded to the Evelina de Rothschild School and the Mizrahi Le-dugma School.

The idea of a children's traffic police as part of a road safety campaign, tried abroad, was started in this country three years ago in Jerusalem, and later in Haifa and Rehovot.

In Jerusalem, Mr. A. Moses gives instructions in traffic regulations to the two highest classes in the elementary schools and chooses the keenest pupils



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OUR PROGRAMME

4: CONSTITUTION

The State has suffered considerable disadvantage from the lack of a constitution. The Government, or the coalition majority which supports the Government, have prevented the first Knesset from fulfilling its principal task: the drawing up of a constitution. We consider the drawing up of a constitution for the State imperative.

True democracy, without which there is no freedom for the individual and no safeguard for his existence, demands the strengthening of the parliamentary apparatus, the increase of its efficiency, greater control by the Knesset over the actions of the Executive, and more systematic and better planned legislative activity. We object to the excessive concentration of authority in the hands of the Government and to the application of emergency laws in peacetime.

The system of centralization, which turns the local authorities into the mere executive organs of the Government, is not suited to the development of civic responsibility. The autonomy of the local authorities must be increased. The Local Authorities' Elections Law requires thorough revision. Mayors and Chairmen of Local Councils should be elected directly.

GENERAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION
CENTRE PARTY

General Zionists and Sympathizers

CREATIVE OPPORTUNITIES FOR WORLD JEWRY'S SKILLED YOUTH

SHARE IN A GREAT HISTORICAL ADVENTURE

Address by Mr. David Ben Gurion at the Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts, on May 12.

I DEEPLY regret that in my short visit now to the United States I am mainly engaged in political and financial conversations. If I were free to choose, I would devote most of my time to meetings with the youth and the intellectuals of this country, because I believe that young Israel has something to offer them, and you, the intellectual youth, have something to offer Israel. What this is I will try to explain in my brief remarks here.

History is often used to explain the present through the past. I believe it can also be used to explain the past by the present; and the emergence of the State of Israel, I believe, is one of the remarkable events which sheds a new light on a disputed past.

For two thousand years

Bread and the Torah

Please do not misunderstand me. We Jews have never denied the importance of the body, the importance of this world; in fact, our Bible does not speak of another world. We did not share the view of the old Greeks and of the Persians, nor the views of the modern founders of philosophy, Dekker, that there is a duality of matter and mind, a gulf which divides these two.

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DEPARTURES

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM JULY 15—JULY 21.
AIRLINE: DESTINATION:

Sunday	S.A.A. Rome, London L.M. Rome P.A.L. Rome HELLAS EL AL Madrid, London CYPRUS AIRWAYS EL AL Nicosia, Athens, London, Shannon, Gander, New York
Monday	S.A.A. Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm R.O.A.C. Paris, London, New York AIR FRANCE S.A.A. Nairobi, Johannesburg
Tuesday	K.L.M. Teheran, Karachi, Calcutta, Jakarta T.W.A. Roma, Beirut, Paris, New York EL AL Brussels, London, Paris, New York BAVARIA Rome, London
Wednesday	S.A.A. Rome, London P.A.L. Karachi, Calcutta, Manila SWISS AIR EL AL Athens, Geneva, Zurich K.L.M. Nicosia, Istanbul R.O.A.C. Amsterdam, London, New York HOME
Thursday	S.A.A. Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Athens, Roma, Geneva, Paris, New York T.W.A. Roma, Paris, London, Geneva, Gander, New York EL AL Rome, Paris, London, Geneva, New York
Friday	S.A.A. Rome, London P.A.L. Istanbul, Munich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Graz, Linz, Berlin, Moscow, Moscow, Amsterdam, Paris, London, New York CYPRUS AIRWAYS EL AL Nicosia, Athens, Istanbul GULF AIRWAYS S.A.A. London, New York HOME
Saturday	S.A.A. Nairobi, Johannesburg

DEPARTURES OF PLANES from HAIFA AIRPORT

Wednesday CYPRESS AIRWAYS Nairobi

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

- July 15 — 8/8 AKRO Larissa, Maritsa, Izmir, Istanbul
— 10/8 KEDMAH Gem, Marstellen, Naples
— 10/8 LA GUARDIA Piraeus, Naples, New York
— 10/8 AIRBELA Larnaca, Piraeus, Port Said, Venice, Trieste

(The above is subject to alterations without notice)

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PELTOURS

needs of the spirit.

But we believed in the superiority of spiritual forces, whether religious or ethical or of any other kind, or purely intellectual. It was that belief which in the olden times assumed a religious form, as all our life in ancient times, but later became metaphysical, and in modern times scientific—and the highest expression of this spirit in our times is Einstein. While believing in the unity and in the individuality of mind and body, we hold in the view that spiritual forces are stronger in the long run, and that you cannot confront them nor subdue them nor conquer them with sheer physical force. This is, perhaps, the entire sense of Jewish history from the early beginnings until modern times.

It was our historic destiny, which I think will never be changed, to be a small people, although an ancient one. It was our destiny to live among great and powerful empires; at the beginning between the two empires of Egypt and Babylon, which were superior not only in their wealth and their military power, but in some ways even in their science, because they laid the foundations of scientific thinking in many branches, in chemistry and astronomy and in medical sciences, long before the Greeks.

We had to fight and defend ourselves not only against their superior military force which tried to subdue and to conquer us, but also against their, in a way, superior culture. There was one field in which we were stronger than these two empires, and that was the realm of spiritual values.

We, as the first, proclaimed that all men are equal, and that man is created in the image of God, and the highest law of our people was: "Thou shall love thy neighbour as thyself," and we coined the phrase, "You yourselves were strangers in the

History of Resistance

Again, after a short period of freedom under the Persian Empire which tolerated the special creeds and habits of all the peoples it ruled, we had to struggle against superior forces who believed themselves to be not only stronger physically, but also culturally. That was the Greek Empire after Alexander the Great. There was a reason for the belief in their superiority because it was true that history had never yet seen a higher culture than that created by the Greeks. And still our people would not submit because there were certain values which they refused to give up and which they did not find even in the great civilization of the Greeks.

The struggle of the Macabees against the Greeks was not merely a military struggle, but one of the most dramatic struggles between two great civilizations. For a time we triumphed, but not forever, because we remained a small people, and very soon we came under the sway of the greatest empire the old world saw, the Roman Empire. And again we had to fight, and this time we were defeated. We lost our independence, but we refused to accept defeat, although, then, we also had to struggle with a great spiritual force, a movement which arose

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land of Egypt." And in the time when throughout the ancient world tyranny ruled and a king was considered a superior being whom nobody dared to challenge, we, too, had kings, and the most renowned king in Jewish history was King David.

There is that remarkable passage where a humble prophet came to him and told him the story of the two men, the rich man had to entertain a guest, he was too covetous to take of his own sheep and he took away the one ewe lamb of the poor man. David was angry and said, "That man shall surely die." Then that modest prophet had the courage to say, "You are the man." No such thing is known in the history of all the ancient peoples.

It was that belief in the spiritual superiority of man which made our people the eternal people. We could not stand physically against neighbours who were superior to us. After many wars the Babylonians destroyed our independence and they led us away in captivity. We were not the only people led into captivity and vanquished, but we were the only people who refused to be destroyed.

After a short period we came back—not all of us; not every Jew throughout history had the faith in the superiority of spirit, and only a small proportion of the captives came back. But they laid the foundation for the Second Commonwealth.

Quest

We are one of the few peoples in the world who for more than two thousand years have practised universal education, even when we had no state, when we were wandering from one land to another, and were the most persecuted race in the world.

Every Jew spared the bread from his mouth in order to give education to his children, and it was not in vain that we were called "The people of the book."

We came back not merely to have a government, not merely to have our own economy, our own army, our own independence. We came back with a great purpose. We never ceased to believe in the vision of our prophets, and we have returned to make this vision live; we believe that we can show the world an example of how people can live without competition, without exploitation, without hatred, that the ruling principle among people can be cooperation and brotherhood.

We are a small people and we will always remain so, and economically and militarily we will never compare, nor have we the ambition to compare with the great and the mighty of the earth.

But there is one realm in which we believe ourselves to be second to none. I will not say superior, although it was said that we are a chosen people. But I believe every people in the world, in a way, still not submitted to the accepted law that the ruler should decree the religion of his subjects. We alone decided what values we should believe, what values we should cherish.

The same thing happened again when a new prophet arose in the wilderness of Arabia, where there was a large population of Jewish tribes. All the existing tribes in Arabia submitted to the new prophet. Again the Jews resisted, and again they suffered. Many of them were exterminated. Many of them were expelled, and the new religion spread rapidly in all the countries in the East. The only people who refused to submit were the Jewish people.

Thus we came through many centuries until the greatest of all catastrophes befell us in our own time. But even those millions of Jews who were led to the furnaces in Dachau and other places under the Nazi law died with the belief that their people would survive. There is no stronger proof in the whole of history for the effectiveness, for the strength, of spiritual power than the emergence after two thousand years of the State of Israel.

It is a unique state. It is not a state which came into being as did America or the British dominions, in newly discovered countries where people from the Old World emigrated and after a while broke off their ties with the Old

Country. It is also not a state to fight and we had to defeat our enemies, superior in numbers. But I believe that in this war also we have proved the superiority of spiritual forces over purely material forces because we were few and our enemies were many—we were only one to forty—but we were inspired by a great vision, by the Return of a people cut off from their country for more than eighteen hundred years, their only link with that country a spiritual link. The emergence of the State of Israel is a conclusive vindication of the strength and the supremacy of the spiritual forces which we represented throughout history, and which I believe we will continue to represent.

This new state at the beginning had to display to the world not its spiritual power, but its military prowess—because on the day we established the state a war was declared on us and we had

to fight against the Arabs we vindicated the principle of the superiority of spiritual power.

We must receive our oppressed brothers. We must settle them on the land. We must rebuild the country. We must build up an agriculture, industries, transport, a fleet, air power. But the real test of Israel will be the test of the spirit.

Quest

manitatis.

While in the initial period of our existence we must still concentrate on defence and on the material foundations of our state, we believe that in the near future, when the state is safely established, we will be able to concentrate all our ability, the special Jewish ability, to build up a high civilization. And here is where

it so happened that the Messianic event—I may call it that—of the re-establishment of the Jewish State occurred at a time when a third of our people were slaughtered, and a great part of the remnant of European Jewry was imprisoned, and most of those who are coming to us are coming from the most backward countries, from Oriental countries where they were for centuries oppressed, where they had no opportunities even for elementary education.

We suffer a great shortage of men of intellect, of people of skill, of scientists, of physicians, of engineers, of research men, of teachers, of scholars, and I believe there will be many here in this country of freedom and plenty for whom there will be attraction in that great venture, almost unique in history, of re-creating an ancient civilization enriched with all the modern aids of science and technology. Even in ancient times, while we created a high civilization, it was one-sided. It was great only on the ethical side, but it could not compare with that of our neighbours, not only the Greeks and the Romans, but even the Egyptians and Babylonians, in the matter of science and in

art.

Pleasure of Creating

But in our wanderings throughout the world for two thousand years we have acquired all the modern accomplishments—not only acquired, but we have contributed our share, a fair share, I believe, to the development of modern science, of modern engineering and modern art. Our people today is second to none in scientific achievements, and I need not list the names of those who shone in the last century in the world of science and art and philosophy among our people.

Now, when we have returned to our country, while we want to maintain the high ethical standard imposed upon us by our prophets, we want also to embody all the newest achievements of science and art in our life, and here is where Jewish youth, Jewish intellectuals can share in what we are doing. Either they will come to serve with us for a few years, as many of you served in our war of independence in the army, navy, or air force, or, we hope, many will come to serve in recreating a new civilization. This great adventure was again given to our generation and to the Jewish people as a whole. I am sure that there will be among you many who will be attracted by this great creative adventure, many who will help us to mould a new country, a new civilization, a new culture which will be the pride of our entire people throughout the world.

It is a great pleasure to read Shakespeare, but none of us can imagine what happiness it was for Shakespeare to create his poems and his drama. The people here had that chance, two hundred years ago, of opening up a new land, of creating a new civilization. This great adventure was again given to our generation and to the Jewish people as a whole. I am sure that there will be among you many who will be attracted by this great creative adventure, many who will help us to mould a new country, a new civilization, a new culture which will be the pride of our entire people throughout the world.

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THREE YEARS OF WAR IN MALAYA

By O.M. Green

LONDON—

THREE years ago—a state of emergency—still the small town for the unceasing war with the Communists—was declared throughout Malaya. The inconsistent warnings of the police in the previous January that large trouble was coming were fulfilled almost to the day.

Up to May 24 last, the emergency had cost the lives of 261 Army men, 706 police and 1,254 civilians, including in all, 257 Europeans. According to the Legislative Council, last month, the outlaws have lost about 2,000 men killed, but there are still some 5,000 outlaws in the jungle—more, that is, than in 1948—though he said that most of them are not Communists but common criminals or just young men out for adventure. The difficulty of hunting them down may be realized from the fact that their jungle-clad stronghold in Central Malaya is as big as Wales.

In this dreary picture, it is a relief to learn that by common consent the situation has distinctly improved in recent months, notably in Johore which was previously the worst area, although rubber estates and tin mines must still be closely guarded and there is still a tendency among older planters to get out and a difficulty in finding new men to take their place. Outrages in Singapore are unpleasantly frequent—cases of arson cost over £1,050,000 last year—and when these occur, even in crowded streets, it is still impossible to get any Chinese to give evidence.

Basically the problem is always the same—a Chinese community which, if Singapore is included, is already outnumbered by the Malays—the respective numbers were at the last census 2,379,211 and 2,278,588; the superior ability of the Chinese wherever they go to get the best of everything. On the other hand, the Malays' natural jealousy and fear of being swamped in their own country. There is also the Malayan Indian Congress of ex officio.

AROSA

SWITZERLAND altitude: 1,800 m.

SAILORS RETURN WITH ADDRESSES AND FOND MEMORIES ISRAEL'S NAVY CAPTURED BROADWAY

By Leo Hadas

WITH the two warships now "home" returned to Israel from the United States I interviewed the seamen while they were still aboard.

A Chief Petty Officer aboard the freight Miegar told a story of a Chesterfield smokes through his nose, and scratched his head, when I asked him what had impressed him most.

"To tell the truth," he finally said, "the thing that made the biggest impression on me didn't happen in the United States. It happened on the eve of the first passenger liner when our ship called at the Azores Islands. We dropped anchor at the main island port and were preparing for the dinner far away from home when suddenly we noticed a Portuguese fellow running up to the ship, shouting 'The Doctor comes' and waving and laughing at the same time."

Island's Only Jew

"We thought he was drunk, but he proved to be the island's only Jew. His family had come to the Azores from Poland a long time ago and he was a rich sheepshearer. He left his customers and ran to the harbour. And when he saw the Israeli flags on our ship and the Stars of David and Hebrew letters on our bows, he burst into tears.

"He tried to give us his whole shop as a gift and we invited him and his family



to the senior mess officer's mess. He shook hands with many than a hundred sailors and said he was selling his shop and house and emigrating to Israel.

"I can't afford stuff," a radio man who was chewing gum and looking quite Americanized, said. "What's going on most is the parade on Broadway. I've seen lined parades and during last year's Independence Day parade I cleaned back flat and went to a dance instead. But that was different. Our blue column marched down Broadway, the command officers, and Colour Guard ahead and H.G. [Honor Guard] in the car directly behind us. When we came out on 49th Street into Broadway, all the thousands

of people lining the street were silent but when they saw us, they all broke loose."

"Ticker tape and all sorts of paper snowed from the windows and we couldn't hear the commands behind the deafening noise of the crowds, so we followed by instinct. What made the biggest impression on me there was seeing a pretty young girl taking off her expensive-looking flower-decorated hat, tearing off the flowers and throwing them under our feet. And it seemed to me at that moment that all Broadway belonged to us."

Convertible-Borne

On the corvette Haganah a young Lieutenant was busy writing letters. "Since our

American visit the mail volume of our crew is tremendous," he explained. "Mostly female addresses. We never saw anything like this before," he added grinning. "In every port the streets leading to our pier were blocked with thousands of cars. Jews of all classes and ages were literally fighting to invite an Israeli sailor into a car and entertain him the whole day. Our boys had a hard time trying to please all the pretty girls in convertibles who wanted to pick them up."

"One sailor from our ship figured out mathematically that for every one of us there were eleven convertible-borne girls who wished to entertain us in New York, seven in Boston, eight in Baltimore, and five in Washington.

Television from U.S.A.

"I was the duty officer the day we arrived in New York and I was afraid the men of the watch which had to stay aboard would be unhappy. But when shore liberty time came we had trouble getting the boys ashore. The reason for this strange behavior was that a few minutes after we were moored at the U.S. Navy Pier 17 in New York, we were presented with a brand-new television set from the United States Navy New York Headquarters.

"Everybody flocked to the Mizrahi's mess, where the TV set was installed, and just by turning a dial, we watched President Truman, a prize fight, General MacArthur, a Hollywood show, the latest newswear from Korea, a new movie, and a female roller derby. This was our first acquaintance with video, at the airport found using or selling it."

"In Boston I had lunch in a fashionable restaurant and when I wanted to pay, the owner, who was Jewish, refused to accept the money saying I was his guest. I explained to him that we were under strict orders to pay for everything we purchased."

"In that case, Lieutenant," the restaurant owner said, "I don't want you to risk punishment". The bill was \$2.70. I handed him a \$5 note and he gave me some change, which I pocketed without counting. On my way back to the ship I felt that my trouser pocket was somewhat heavy. I took out the loose money and counted it. There were exactly five dollars in small change."

OFNIS Copyright

CINEMA NOTES

Three-Dimensional Films

HOLLYWOOD —

A NEW three-dimensional motion-picture technique — involving two projection machines, polarized light and polarized spectacles for the audience — was demonstrated here recently by the National Vision Corporation. The organization is headed by M. L. Gunzberg, screen writer and newspaperman.

Smoking Technique

Black opium, a substitute of burned raw opium, is more potent and more difficult to handle. It is too powerful for the smoker to sit upright. He must lie down to smoke and as the opium round becomes continually stiffer, he needs help because he soon becomes too stupefied to do it himself. Rich smokers can indulge in this in their own houses, but the poor must go to opium dens. This black opium costs about the same as the raw opium and therefore is particularly popular with the poor — they get more and longer dreams for their money.

It is common among the poor to give opium to children, either as a poppy juice or by blowing the smoke in their face, to keep them from crying and to calm them when they are ill. There is an orphanage in Teheran where abandoned infants, usually mortally poisoned with opium, are taken in and looked after until they die.

The poppies are grown mainly in the south, where the climate is drier, and the habit is more widespread there. It is estimated that 10 to 15 per cent of Teheran's population are addicts, 50 per cent of Khorasan's population, and 30 per cent in Isfahan and Shiraz. In Ar-

menia there are very few opium smokers. It never was particularly popular, and during the 1946 Communist revolt opium was fought by the simple expedient of shooting anyone found using or selling it.

The damage of the opium habit is not only moral. It is expensive and takes half or more of the worker's low pay and it takes about four hours a day of his time. It makes people lazy and unwilling to work. There are, of course, deleterious physical effects, although the Persians claim opium neither shortens life nor weakens the body. On the contrary, they have a proverb that if a snake bites an opium addict the only casualty will be a dead snake.

A popular song here is entitled "Opium smells like the breeze of heaven."

OFNIS Copyright

Normal Perception

The technique, as explained by Mr. Gunzberg, consists of photographing a scene with two regular cameras, effectively separated by the normal distance between the human eyes. The separation is accomplished by a special housing for the cameras which face each other and receive their images from two mirrors, shaped like a V, which can be adjusted so that the point of optical convergence will correspond to the focal point.

The film from either camera provides a standard two-dimensional motion pic-

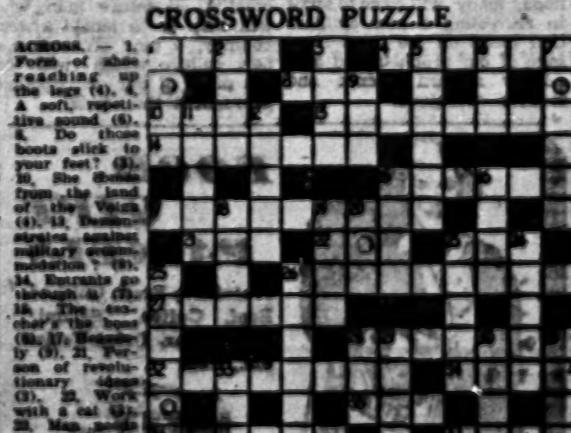
ture and may be released and shown as such. The three-dimensional effect is achieved with two projectors, adjusted to the proper angle of convergence on the screen, each using a print from one of the two original negatives. Transparent glass screens of opposite polarization, just in front of each projector, polarize the beams so that a viewer, equipped with correspondingly polarized glasses, sees one image with one eye and the second with the other. As a consequence, he experiences normal depth perception.

According to Mr. Gunzberg, the only added cost to a producer who wishes to use the system, besides a licensing fee, would be the extra film and laboratory processing involved. A theatre would need four projectors, instead of the customary two, to provide uninterrupted screening.

A special advantage of the new system is that films using it could also be distributed in standard two-dimensional form to theatres whose owners do not wish to undertake three-dimensional exhibition. Mr. Gunzberg said that his system would be adaptable to television as soon as television moves into the field of color.

NYT

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Write in the book (6). 26. Many

countries of your choice (6).

27. Accordion (6).

28. Do you like (6).

29. Boot stick to your feet? (6).

30. She seems to be in the vein (6).

31. Demolition, amateur (6).

32. Work with a cat (6).

33. The one who is always

4. The one who is always

5. The one who is always

6. The one who is always

7. The one who is always

8. The one who is always

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The Importance of Protein

By Henriette Boas

TWO young white mice formed an essential part of the Meats Protein Food Exhibition organised by the Ministry of Agriculture's Institute for Nutrition Education in Jerusalem last week. The two glass boxes in which they were kept each contained a doll's feeding bottle. One bottle was filled with water and the other with milk. The mice were there to demonstrate that a diet of bread and milk is much more body-building than bread and water.

The exhibition had been arranged by the Institute for Nutrition Education on its first anniversary as a government institution. For twenty years it had been part of Haifa, which continues to give financial assistance. The exhibition had two objects: to demonstrate the wide range of meatless animal protein dishes and to survey the Institute's activities during the past year.

Dr. Sarah Bativ, Director of the Institute, said at the opening that animal protein had been chosen as the main theme of the exhibition to teach new immigrants the importance of protein and to interest others in the use of meatless sources of protein.

Protein Requirements

The value of protein was demonstrated on a table with four plates, containing the daily protein requirements of a young child, a school-age child, an adolescent and an adult respectively. The plate for the young child contained two glasses of milk, an egg and 30 grams of white cheese; the child of school age received in addition 20 grams of white or 30 grams of yellow cheese and 50 grams of fish; the adolescent, whose protein requirements are greatest, got a total of 60 grams of white cheese, 50 grams of fish and an omelette of egg powder. For the adult the protein quantity was reduced to one glass of milk, half an egg, an omelette or 20 grams of yellow cheese and 70 grams of fish. The quantities of the different foods can be varied, if the total protein quantity remains the same.

Another table demonstrated the relative cost — also in foreign currency — of the various sources of protein. While 100 grams of protein from sardines costs only 24 prutot in foreign currency, the same quantity from meat costs 122 prutot, and from eggs 165

prutot, (mainly because of the price of importing chicken).

Recipes Obtainable

Recipes for the dishes exhibited have been published in a leaflet, 'Protein in Our Nutrition' which can be obtained at the Institute for ten prutot. It contains recipes for about 30 dishes, including not only the more familiar ones such as cheese croquettes, pancakes and cakes, but also recipes for peppers filled with cheese and baked sardines and herring in leibnitz. The attractive dishes are the work of pupils of the Hadassah School for Hotel Management.

The Institute's activities during the past year have greatly expanded. It has organized factory-superintendents and supervised restaurants. The major efforts of the Institute were directed at guiding new immigrants. New teachers and supervisors must be trained to augment the present staff of 22.

After September the training courses will be given in a special building in the Musrara Quarter by lecturers from the Institute and the Hebrew University. Postgraduate training for all professional workers in the field is provided by one or two day courses on topical problems, held at intervals of two or three months.

An intensive course for hospital dieticians was held at the urgent request of the Ministry of Health because there were no trained workers available in Government hospitals. A second course started recently as all hospitals need more dieticians. A country-wide conference of dieticians

was held and the diet clinic in Jerusalem, founded by Haifa, continues.

Houseboat on Seine

By Jessie Hoffman

PARIS (MANA) —

THE housing shortage is not unique in Paris, as anywhere else today—but an enterprising American girl named Marion Skolovitz will never feel it—she rents the Seine river bank dry.

Not only has Miss Skolovitz solved her own personal housing problem, but may just move the house with her to a new locale anywhere along the Seine—which is but one advantage of owning a floating houseboat instead of a dry-docked city apartment.

"I'm probably the only American in Paris who lives on the river, but everyone who sees my houseboat wants to buy one like it," beamed Marion, an American Embassy employee who calls California home—when she's home.

To begin with, I can add any number of additional rooms just by annexing other barges. I made a back porch by anchoring an old barge alongside and recently purchased a little boat which I hooked onto the rear and converted into a maid's room. There's no limit to how large my house can grow—boats are cheap and I could train six more on behind if I wanted."

Miss Skolovitz started with one large houseboat, rescued from the river bottom, which she bought for a few hundred dollars. Anchoring it at

Marie's corner from the shore, and this Yankee-doodle-who-used-his-noodle has a piano, radio, telephone, bath, water—ripped in from the village—and absolute privacy.

Furthermore, she has an unsurpassed view and the whole river for a swimming pool should she feel like a dip.

"I'm only 15 minutes from the heart of Paris so I return to my houseboat for lunch every day," explained La Skolovitz, a former Red Cross worker in Alaska. "I get my exercise going for an early-morning row in a small rowboat I purchased and get my heat in winter from a Ben Franklin stove I imported from the States. Any time I feel like a trip I could take the whole works on a cruise up the river—but I'm quite happy anchored at St. Cloud."

Incidentally, the brown-haired lass is employed in just the right section at the American Embassy—she works in the foreign building department.

La Skolovitz is a member of the Foreign Service, and she

clarer ruffed a club to reduce his trump holding, reentered dummy with the king of spades and continued to run the diamonds. Poor East was caught, and South smilingly chalked up two overtricks.

South was now at leisure to draw the ace. If trumps split, he would make the rest; if they did not, eleven tricks were assured. But he had persuaded himself that East had doubled on four trumps to the king and proceeded to play accordingly. He entered dummy with the spade ace and called for the king of diamonds, discarding a club from his own hand. Another diamond was played; East wisely refused to ruff and threw a spade instead. But if it would not help him. Having rid himself of both club losers de-

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We shall not pretend that the bidding was good. South had done a lot of talking with his couple of high cards, and East's double was harsh too.

Declarer was most fortunate to obtain a favourable opening lead. A club would have set him right away, but West thought that a lead through dummy's diamonds would be more constructive. Once the ball was set rolling in his direction, South managed to exploit the situation to the utmost. When the ace of diamonds went up he dropped the queen!

Now just try to step into East's shoes. He knew that South was false-carding, because the nine-spot was still missing. This could only be a crude attempt to obtain a switch. And why should South be so keen to get a switch? Obviously because he feared that West would ruff the next diamond and would then spike him with a club lead.

Having thus diagnosed the

situation East played another diamond, right up to dummy's ten. (South later explained that he urgently needed that one extra entry for the execution of his master plan.) The jack of hearts came next, East, of course, refusing to cover, and the second round of trumps found South in the lead.

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EPIC STRUGGLE IN CHINA

MAO TSE-TUNG, RULER OF RED CHINA. By Robert Payne, Author & War Correspondent, London, pp.202-215.

The grandeur and the humbleness, the gentleness and the cruelty, the joyfulness and the misery, the bitter hardship and at length the triumph, of China's revolution is written down in this book quietly and convincingly; with learning and warmth of sympathy, but without any vulgar attempt to prove a case or better a deed of history. It is apt to all time but particularly so to this very minute when the relationship of more than half the world to the huge and portentous event of the Chinese People's Republic is in the making. Much that may be of grave effect to everyone will come of that relationship: for the clear, workday evidence of what is happening in China, which can be read about in the newspaper, and the nature of its leader as revealed in Mr. Payne's admirable record and analysis, plainly show that the new China of Mao Tse-tung is either a world catastrophe of the first order or a firm step forward along the highway of human progress.

Rise of a Leader

Leadership in the majestic sense is a quality of phenomenal skill; but it is also a quality of exceptional personality and character. The ragged legions of Mao Tse-tung drives to epic deeds of physical endurance, alternating, at the outset, between successful guerrilla skirmishes and appallingly bloody defeat on the field of battle, lacking the incentive of loot and the privileges of a warlord's private army, hunted and harassed over bleak mountain passes, through ambush-ridden canyons, among swamps that succumbed in whole units and left no trace of man or beast or baggage, followed the young leader from Hunan tirelessly, with the single-mindedness of men provoked by centuries of ill-usage and recognizing in one of their number the quality that comforts and gives them the assurance of their manhood; trusting in the shield of his conviction. They were peasants for the most part, with a spearhead formed of iron-hard, coldly-angry, pock-marked miners of Hengyang; and altogether they were only a thousand men and 300 rifles when Mao Tse-tung, himself the son of a peasant, led them into the hills of Kiangsi and established them in what he conceived to be an impregnable base of guerrilla operations, among the caves and Buddhist temples of the mountain called Chingshan.

Long March Legend

That was a time of brooding for Mao Tse-tung, interrupted by fury and skirmishes, made hopeful by the influx of reinforcements, two thousand of whom came in behind the grinning, good-humoured Chu-Teh, who was to prove himself the hardened and experienced Mao Tse-tung's military commander. Mao himself remained the shrewdest tactician of them all. On Ching-shan he worked out plans of attack with Chu-Teh, who gave victory to the Communists in four of the five subsequent "Annihilation Campaigns" sent against them by Chiang Kai-shek, who had the departure from which, in the fifth Annihilation Campaign, led to their retreat and that incredible Long March which has already become one of the great legends of China. His men were killed in their thousands during the terrible Kiangsi period; but thousands more came up from the Sois with mattocks and bamboo

By David Courtney

states for arms and rapped cotton shirts for uniforms, and sat and listened to the gently-spoken words of their leader. He taught them military tactics by means of easily-remembered, measured slogans: he told them of their classical heroes and of those whom they themselves believed, when the land of all China belonged to the peasants and the nation's wealth was everybody's. They would watch him, raving like a madman, hitting the ground, shouting as long as he could get tobacco, writing poems to the wind, to the sky, the universe, to the mountains, the hills; and now he would look like a boy-student like a mature and masterful commander, now the peasant he always was, the man of the soil, the son of his country, and the long, lonely, dusty roads between the hills, which as a striping, he had been used to travel home for the joy of it, on month-long pilgrimages to remote classical sites which recalled to him a great career or a great occasion in the history of the land.

From Confucius to Marx

He was not an arid traditionalist. From the youth he was open to the progressive experiments of Confucianism; but all that he took from the modern British and European thinkers he submitted to the test of his own experience. Confucius is made to nod his head approvingly at such Marxist maxims as Leninist slogans as Mao Tse-tung thought fit to accept and to incorporate into the principles which he called, in the later Yenan days, the New Democracy. The New Democracy could only come by revolution; but the process of revolution, which might take "rather long," he wrote in 1940; and when the war with Japan ended in 1945 he tried to bring Chiang Kai-shek to join with him in the establishment of the New Democracy. It was a vain attempt. Chiang, whose rise from a young, suppliant member of the Kuomintang, head of the Kuomintang and leader of that part of China not subject to Mao Tse-tung, had gone side by side with the rapid development of land reform and therefore of the people advancing now, hoped, with the promised continuance of American lend-lease, to do for his followers in the northern provinces a final, bloody annihilation campaign.

HEBREW BOOKSHELF

WRITERS AND THE PEOPLE

ABRAHAM VEIVAVIM LI (I Shall Speak And Be Relieved). By A. Kariv, Am Oved, pp.181-300.

Iocnologically, A. Kariv has taken up a hard argument which one feels is definitely intensified by the psychological stress incurred by the annihilation of European Jewry. Knowing that he is apt to be labelled reactionary, he cuts out about the lack of love for the people he finds in modern Hebrew literature, and the need to stop criticizing ourselves. He is obsessed with the idea of the "Chosen People."

The post-Haskalah writers in Hebrew and Yiddish, the author claims, have only treated the unsympathetic themes, the descendants of one might dare say, Shylock, the humpbacks and the deacons. Great spirits, such as the Vilna Gaon, and those masses who carried the divine spark, were left untouched. Brenner and Mendele are attacked most violently. Paraphrasing Bialik, Kariv says: "Shouldst thou wish to know the soul of thy people in the generations past, go not to Mendele!"

What Kariv is overlooking in the entire history of our Renaissance is that it has been revolt and a breaking with past values, whether in Zionism or Halutzut or any other form of our social-cultural rebellion which have given us

the stamina and the stubbornness to create the State he loves. Without Berdichevsky and Brenner, and Mendele too, without their satire and heresies, we could not have come this far. Our history has not had a smooth development, and the spark of its progress has come from the obsessed ones who cursed — remember Jeremiah! and if Bialik is presented as the one exception, let us recall that our modern prophet of rage criticized his people down to his last song. To look at Bialik any other way, we would have to expunge him.

DOV VARDI

DIGEST OF CLASSICS

SIR LEON SIMON, M.A., F.R.A.S. (Haim Toren, "Shabbat"). Jerusalem, pp.182.

Stringing together an array of well-chosen classics from Homer down under the heading of "Eternal Values of Humanity," this handy volume gives thumbnail sketches of the social, mental and emotional climate of these works, their authors and their contemporary world.

An anthology of half hour radio lectures on Saturday afternoon, "Sirte Mofet" can serve as a miniature literary encyclopedia. It is introduced by a lucid and sensitive, if wordy, piece by the editor on the "spiritual movements of humanity." This deserves credit for thoroughness, but as an introduction to widely varied works it suffers from the divergent approaches of the lecturers. Moreover, a number of works it popularizes are not readily available in the modern Hebrew editions listed in the appendix. Although this is no fault of the compiler, one wonders whether publishers would not be well advised to supply new and better editions of the classics themselves.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

PROBLEMS No. 497 P. Lefkowitz, Inst. Specialized Composed for The Jerusalem Post

White: Kibz; Red: Bet; Blue: Givat; Green: Shalom; Black: Kadimah.

Mate in Three

SOLUTIONS

Problem No. 496 (Andrade): 1-Kibz; 2-Bet; 3-Kadimah;

1-Kibz; 2-Bet; 3